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fleet of Dom Lourenço found refuge from storm at Galle, to the final date of June 23, 1658, when the Dutch celebrated the removal of the Portuguese. This was the great era, yet it was working out through petty channels of policy; great colonial empires were coming into being, but the makers of empire had no thought beyond the charm of adventure, the establishment of trade, the spread of the church among the heathen. Records of these events are scanty at best; they seldom show the greater movements; it is necessary to subject them to close scrutiny in order to establish the value of their trivial reports. Such work has been accomplished by the author. He has examined an enormous amount of reports of merchant adventurers and pious friars, and from the mass he has extracted a very smoothly developed history of a period in the life of Ceylon which had been neglected. To this work he seems to have brought peculiar qualifications, not the least of which is his enthusiasm for the two civilizations with which he is ancestrally associated and his regard for the final peace of the British Empire which has given the opportunity for all the tangles of culture in Ceylon to reach full development.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

Het Daghet in den Oosten. Door Henri Borel. viii and 228 pp. Ills. L. J. Veen, Amsterdam, 1910. 11½ x 8.

This work is of deeper value than the mere travel record which is its first attraction. The author has traveled to the points which bear upon the destiny of China now as they have done for ages. His particular theme is the spread and the depth of the feeling crystallized in the phrase "the East for the Oriental." Truly competent observers of the life of Asia are agreed that Asia must ever remain Oriental, its culture must continue a thing apart. The administration of the Asiatic by races of greater rude strength, the political complex which may change the map of Asia, these are a thing extraneous, forced upon a people whose peculiar character it is that force breaks upon the strength of their non-resistance. The present phase of this extraneous force is the development of Japan and its unconcealed zeal for the hegemony of the Far East. Borel examines this movement, he sees the possibility of its temporary success on the surface, but he sees, as well, the strong groundwork of the ancestral morality of the Chinese peoples and he sees that it has endured through many superficial changes to a continuance of its ultimate triumph.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

Japan, Today and Tomorrow. By Hamilton W. Mabie. ix and 291 pp. Ills. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1914. \$2. 8 x 5½.

A practical interpreter of things inward, possessed of a charm of literary style, like Dr. Mabie, cannot fail to interest when he endeavors to explain the national traits of the Japanese people and its tendencies in the present and the future. The national genius of Japan is portrayed as consisting in a passionate devotion, unto death, to the Mikado, as embodying the national spirit. The peculiarities of Japanese character are held to be merely superficial, and not so basic as to make complete assimilation with the nations of the West impossible. The intense and brainy devotion of the Japanese to hard work is thought to be a marked asset in the struggle for world supremacy among the nations. Anthropologists will, no doubt, agree that the tendency of modern inventions, which spread broadcast the knowledge of the habits and happenings of the various nations of the world, is to obliterate national peculiarities and to produce an international similarity of ideas and views. Count Okuma, the Prime Minister, makes a plea for Japan, able, smooth and plausible, but which has withal an air of special pleading.

DAVID H. BUEL.

Japan to America. A symposium of papers by political leaders and representative citizens of Japan on conditions in Japan and on the relations between Japan and the United States. Edited by Naoichi Masaoka. xii and 235 pp. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1914. \$1.25. 7½ x 5½.

A collection of thirty-five detached papers, more or less brief, by representative Japanese, endeavoring to interpret Japan to the people of the United

States and to remove misunderstanding on our part. The Japanese mission is stated to be the interpretation of the Orient to Occidentals; the lesson it has to teach is that the Yellow Race is not inferior to the White. The real character of the Japanese people is to be "an immediate attendant on the Creator." It is claimed that Japan and the United States have common political and financial interests; that Christianity must stand or fall in the Orient as it makes progress, or fails in Japan. An Imperial Edict is held to take the place of any moral sanction in education.

DAVID H. BUEL.

Thirty Years in the Manchu Capital. In and around Moukden in peace and war. Being the recollections of Dugald Christie, edited by his wife. xiv and 303 pp. Map, ill., index. McBride, Nast & Co., New York, 1914. \$2.75. 9 x 6.

The experiences and observations of a resident missionary at Mukden. The author has collected impressions which depict first the old China and then the China of to-day as expressed in the series of events which led to the political revolution. The book covers an interesting period and the writer has made good use of his opportunities. The climatic conditions of Mukden are described in a clearer and more scientific manner than in most books of this kind. After depicting the conditions of life and the attitude of the people of Manchuria towards foreigners, during the early years of his residence, the author prepares the way for the years of change when the Chino-Japanese war, the Boxer uprising, the Russo-Japanese war and the revolution held the center of interest.

In each case the war is not the theme and sidelights of the war only are introduced, but the effect of the war upon the people of the district and the rapid changes which took place during the last fifteen years of the author's residence in Mukden are in strong contrast to the stable government of the first fifteen years.

ROBERT M. BROWN.

Java et ses habitants. Par J. Chailley-Bert. 4th edit. cxlvii and 330 pp. A. Colin, Paris, 1914. Fr. 5. 7½ x 4½.

The literary history of the Dutch empire in the East Indies has always been written by partisan pens, either voicing the protest of the unofficial settlers and the generally acrimonious complaints of the great mass of the population which is neither all Dutch nor all Malay but an unfortunate combination of both without the rights of either, or else employing the most brilliant pens to be found in official life to set forth the conditions of the islands as falling little short of paradise. Chailley-Bert's work in its first edition took immediate rank as the most authoritative review of the situation in Java, critical without animus, accurate in essentials, a standard text. In fifteen years it passed through three editions and now appears in a fourth edition. This leaves the former text practically without change, but there is a preface nearly half the size of the former volume in which are presented the changes which have been brought to pass in the last fifteen years. Those who feel that the Javanese have shown a capacity for intelligent administration of certain of their inner affairs will be glad to see in this new matter a cordial recognition of the earnest efforts of Ernest Douwes Dekker to continue the work of Multatuli.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA

Australia from a Woman's Point of View. By Jessie Ackermann. xiv and 317 pp. Ills., index. Cassell & Co., Ltd., New York, 1913. 6s. 8 x 5½.

This book is a running commentary on the social, political, industrial, economic and geographic conditions of Australia, in which the author gives a very human and intimate account of Australian life.

That the British public and other nations are not yet fully impressed with the enormous wealth and resources of this land is shown when we are told that